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WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY, JANUARY 31, 1896-FOURTEEN PAGES.

In the morning. My Silver Week will make the next six days of intense interest to jewelry buyers. The discount==15 per cent==covers every article of sterling silver==925=1000 fine==in my store. Here are a few price finger posts to guide you to thousands of silver bargains. Take the discount off yourself.

ø	Berry Spoons\$4.00
	Jelly Spoons\$2.27
	Sugar Spoons\$1.23
	Pickle or Olive Forks\$1.27
	Cream Ladle
	Sugar Sifters\$1.23
	Tea Balls\$2.00
	Strainers
	Pair Salts and Spoon, in case\$4.50
	Nail Files\$1.00
	Button Hooks\$1.00
	Napkin Ring\$1.00
	Butten Knife \$1.50
	Penholders
	Match Safe
	Seissors\$1.00-\$1.25

Silver Bracelet	\$1 00
Key Ring	
Smelling Salts	
Shoe Herns	\$2.27
Salve Bexes	
Nail Polisher	
Hat Brushes	
Bonnet Brushes	
Cloth Brushes	
Hair Brushes	
Curling Iron	
Mirrors	
Whisk Broom	
Silver Trays	
Suspenders	
Picture Frames	
Belts	

C.H.DAVISON, JEWELER. 1105 F.ST.

ROENTGEN'S GREAT DISCOVERY.

scientists Excited Over Photographing Through Solid Bodies. Julian Ralph writes in a special cable

dispatch from London to the Philadelphia Press regarding the recent developments of photography through solid bodies, about which scientific Europe has gone wild: Much is still printed here about the new Roentgen photographic operations and experiments with it by scientists. All the experiments and developments show that the discoverer has not begun to master his disovery, which still does as it wants to, re fusing to be trained perfectly.

The pictures thus far, though wonderful in the extreme, are only shadow prints or sun pictures, all leaving out the substances penetrated by the new rays and showing ulack shadows of impervious objects. We read today in correspondence from the continent that Belgium has already adopted the new process and ordered every hospital supplied with paraphernalia for aiding the surgeons with the mysterious

Bullets and other foreign substances in the flesh and bones of patients have al-ready been located successfully in innumerable instances in half the countries in what we used to consider slow old Europe. Per-haps the most interesting success thus far is that recorded in the news from Vienna. of the human system have been marvelously exposed.

A Man's Hand Photographed.

Practically the same thing is shown in the photograph of a man's hand obtained by Campbell Swinton for one of the newspapers here. The hand was that of a healthy man, but shows slight protuberances at the middle joints of two fingers, whereupon medical men deduce the theory that its owner is certain to be a victim of

gout before many years.

Swinton is now deluged with letters from medical men who wish to make use of the new discovery. One hopes to find a fishbone in a patient's throat; another hopes to trace a coin a man has swallowed, and still another wants the photographer's proof that a patient's broken wrist has been hadly set. All this leads the Chronicle to assert that we shall soon be living in a palace of truth.

What the new invention cannot do is almost as wonderful as what it will do. light, or electric current, or rays, or what-ever it is, passes through many opaque substances, yet refuses to pass through considered transparent. Wood, carbon, aluminum, ebonite, paper, papier mache, human flesh and leather are transparent to this new current, and copper is partially so; but nearly all metals and bone are opaque.

An Astonishing Theory. Alfred Binet, the French scientist,

gummed some metal figures on a thick sheet of cardboard, then photographed it, and got a well-defined picture of the metal figures. He advances the astonishing theory that what is possible to the new light may be also possible to human eyes. He thinks the eyes may acquire a new condition under not impossible circumstances, when, of course, such feats as reading dates of coins and numbers on bank notes performed without any trick at all. Today's papers announce that M. Dar sonval, the French electrician, has made an astounding communication to the Acad-emy of Sciences, of which he is a member. He says that he has been informed by G. Lebon that it was unnecessary to depend on the unknown light of Crookes' tube. Photographing through opaque bodies can be done with ordinary light. A paraffine lamp will do it. M. Lebon asserts that he has taken photographs in this manner for

several years. Photographing Internal Organs. Prof. Neuser of Vienna is preparing to photograph the internal organs of a living man. He hopes it will not be long before his patients are saved a great deal of phys-

The London experiments thus far are much simpler than the foreign, the papers giving scientific explanations of the methods of Roentgen not yet translated. It is stated here that a Crookes tube is not necessary.

Some authorities assert that the new power is electricity. Others believe that Roentgen has discovered a new form of energy, which probably works with longi-indinal and not transverse vibrations. Whether this energy merely excites fluorescence, which causes the formation of an invisible image capable of development, or whether the new energy actually affects Persons who have been photographed de clare that they feel for a minute a pricking sensation like a mild electric shock.

A Remarkable Photograph.

A remarkable photograph shown at the Royal Photographic Society was a picture of a Crookes tube, itself displaying the concentration of its luminosity and other Durkee & Co. for over thirty-five years.

features. It is understood that the picture was taken by "a pin hole camera of metal plate." It appears to be a fact that all pictures taken by the new process magnify the object more or less. It is also a fact that the largest object yet photographed is

THE STEVENSON FAMILY.

Mrs. General Garfield's Visit to Wash

Washington Cor. Philadelphia Times. There are two young ladies in the family lar girls. Miss Julia Stevenson might, perhaps, claim the honor of being the belle of the capital, for she is much admired, not has had a conversation with Gen. Walker, only by the young people among whom she moves, but by all classes of society. As Mrs. Stevenson is not going out this winter, the girls are in care of their father, who escorts them to entertainments and watches with pleasure the evident admiration they excite. The Stevenson girls are sweet, unaffected, full of life and kindly in manner dress stylishly and are always ladylike and gentle. Mrs. Stevenson always receives

her friends at the hotel on Wednesday af-ternoons, and is assisted by her daughters, but this is the extent of her taking any art in society.

Mrs. Gen. Garfield, widow of the President, is in town at the home of her daugh-ter, Mrs. J. Stanley Brown, on Massachusetts avenue. Mrs. Garfield is in the best of health and spirits, and will probably remain in the city for at least two months She has been a regular visitor to the capital for many years, coming on each winter to spend a few months with Mrs. Brown. Mrs. Brown, who, as Mollie Garfield, was one of the "children of the White House, is now a happy young matron, and one of the prettiest women in private life. She is a brunette, with warm, sunny brown hair, large dark eyes and a perfect complexion. The Brown home is an old and most attractive one, the parlor being mostly in white enamel and cozily furnished. Mr. Brown is a man of fine appearance and quiet, pleasant address. There are three children in the family—Rudolph, aged seven; Ruth, a pretty blonde of five, and little Marguerite, who is not yet a year old. Mr.

A Court-Martial Ordered.

sion to being mentioned in the papers.

and Mrs. Brown are both very quiet, care nothing for society, and have a great ave

A general court-martial has been appointed to meet at Fort Hamilton, N. Y., for the trial of such prisoners as may be brought before it. The detail for the court is Major John G. Turnbull, first artillery Capts. E. Van A. Andruss, first artillery; John W. Dillenback, first artillery, and Richard G. Shaw, first artillery; Lieuts, Clermont L. Best, jr., first artillery; Joseph S. Oyster, first artillery; Charles J. Bailey, first artillery; Gustave W. S. Stevens, first artillery, and Harry E. Smith, first artilwith First Lie first artillery, judge advocate.

Let the Water Get Too Low. At the coroner's inquest at South Charleston, Ohio, on the bodies of Engineer Clark Trimble and Fireman Geo. Waters, who comotive engine near there on the Pennsyl-

neglect in letting the water in the boiler Transporting Sailors.

vania railway, it was conclusively shown that the explosion was caused by their own

The Navy Department has found a new rcute for the transportation of sailors between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, and on February 5 a special train will start from Norfolk carrying about 175 officers and men from the battle ship Texas to California ever the Seaboard Air Line and the Southern Pacific railroad. The trip will be made via New Orleans in five and a half days, and in consequence of the great saving of time thus effected, the departmen expects to put the men on the Monadnock and commission the vessel on February 12, a full month earlier than would be the case were the men sent around by sea via the Isthmus of Panama.

Succeeding Capt. Healy.

Captain Francis Tuttle of Port Town send, Wash., has been assigned to the command of the revenue cutter Bear, vice Healy, under court-martial in San Francisco. The Bear, in charge of Capt. Tuttle, will accompany the sealing fleet to the arctic ocean this spring.

Died Suddenly in His Office. Joseph Moore, a member of the firm o E. R. Durkee & Co., importers of spices, of New York, died suddenly in the office of the firm yesterday. Heart disease is be-lieved to have been the cause of death. Mr. Moore was fifty-three years old and had been connected with the firm of E. R. Durkee & Co. for over thirty-five years.

Department yesterday, and was escorted through the various offices and introduced by Postmaster General Wilson.

ent year by the organization at its last anbeing considered. A letter received here the commander-in-chief of the G. A. R., on the subject, quotes Gen. Walker as saying: "I am sorry to learn that our request for a thirty-day limit has been refused. In doing so the Western Passenger Association has taken a stand that will react upon itself. It may be that it has assurances that roads in other sections of the country will refuse to deal more fairly with us, but the Western Association does not control America. It certainly seems determined to do all it possibly can to injure the interests of the cities in its territory. I am much disap-pointed at St. Paul's being forced to lose the encampment. I shall now be obliged to call the council of administration together and all cities will again be given a chance to offer guarantees. That city which makes the best offer will get the encampment. "Buffalo's chances are no better than those of any other city, but it was second choice at Louisville, and already has pledged a guaranty, hoping to get the prize in case St. Paul was forced to give it up. If, as has been intimated, the railroads of the country have some understanding not to favor the Grand Army of the Republic, as in former years, no encampment will be held. When it was decided to hold the annual reunion at St. Paul, I anticipated just such trouble as has resulted. We had a similar experience at Milwaukee, and I, for one, knew what to expect from the Western Association. Even if one road, the line that guaranteed last summer to treat us fairly, should decide to ignore the action of its competitors, it would go no good, as one line could hardly be depended upon to get all the veterans to St. Paul and back. "The executive officers of the Grand Army

of the Republic have agreed that only on a ne-cent-a-mile rate and a thirty-day limit can the reunion be held in St. Paul, so I am powerless to do aught but carry out its wishes. I dislike to say that the Western Passenger Association has broken faith with the Grand Army of the Republic, and has refused to favor the old soldiers, as previously agreed, but it isn't advancing the interests of its cities. It may go on with its arbitrary course, but its actions, and especially this discrimination against the veterans, is certain to react to its own dis-

Department Commander Anderson's Views.

"The members of the Grand Army of the Republic in the Department of the Potomac," said Department Commander Marion T. Anderson today to a Star reporter, "severely condemn the action of the Western Passenger Association in refusing to grant the rate of fare and thirty-day limit on tickets to St. Paul for the annual encampment of the G. A. R. this year, and will stand by the commander-in-chief in whatever steps he may take in reference to the matter, even if he shall decide that the encampment for 1896 must, on account of the action of the railroads, be abandoned.
"My own opinion is that the railroads

will finally yield the position they have taken. The abandonment of the encamp-ment will mean the loss of thousands of dollars to them. I cannot think they will adhere to a course which is certain, if followed out, to keep money from going into their treasuries, at a time, too, when they all, according to what they say themselves, need money so badly.

"There is no probability that the com-mander-in-chief will yield one jot or tittle in the position he has taken in the matter, and which we all believe to be just and fair. It is our belief that the railroad companies, having the idea that the encamp-ment must be held, want to get out of it all that is possible, and that if we give in to them this year, next summer they will be still more hard to deal with still more hard to deal with.

"There is no actual necessity for having an annual encampment, and, in fact, we have been talking about abandoning it altogether. Of course, there will be an annual convention, but this would be made up of delegates from the various departments, but would not number more than 1,000 or 1,200 at the outside, and would be a very small affair, from a railroad stand-point, as compared to the encampment of the whole body."

Jamaica's Postmaster General. Mr. B. G. Pearses, postmaster general of Jamaica, was a visitor at the Post Office

MANUSCIVIL STATUS

The Government Controlled Only by the Intelligent Class.

NO NATIVES, JAPANESE OR CHINESE

Only Thoroughly American Colony on the Earth.

ARGUMENT FOR ANNEXATION

HONOLULU, January 15, 1896, I have often written of the native Hawaiians as mostly lacking in such mental and moral qualities as make it safe to intrust a majority of them with any very influential vote in the government of the country. This fact becomes of serious importance as bearing upon our fitness for annexation to the United States. You have to consider whether you can wisely admit to the Union a state the majority of whose voting population are incapacitated by intellect and character for those broadly democratic institutions which mostly prevail with you. hope to make it clear that this fact need be no objection, by showing that the attending conditions are such as already render successful a well-ordered government which is thoroughly liberal and republican, although not quite so broadly democratic as your more capable and intelligent popu-

lations are able to sustain with an unre-stricted manhood suffrage.

This very term "manhood" implies some restriction. Not to speak of limiting the franchise to males, which in some new states is done away with, it limits it to those reaching majority. Yet this is felt to be no hardship, although there are multi-tudes of youth under twenty-one who are better qualified to cast a wisely discriminating vote than are twice their number of ing vote than are twice their number of grown men living in the same communities. It is felt to be a good general rule that a certain number of years of life experience should be attained before it is safe for men to be intrusted with suffrage. There must be limitations somewhere. Children, idiots, insane persons must be excluded from voting, as well as criminals. There is a similar necessity as to large numbers of men who have reached mature years in ignorant populations of the weakyears in ignorant populations of the weak-er races. The most extreme democrat would MAY CHANGE THE PLACE.

Grand Army Men Displeased With the Action of Railroads.

There is considerable indignation here among many of the members of the Grand Army of the Republic on account of the refusal of the Western Traffic Association to grant concessions asked in the way of railway fares to and from the national encampment. The possibility of a change being made from St. Paul, which was selected as the place for the encampment of the pressure of the stream of the New Helmides—the Polynesian syet belong to the "weak-nature peones of the weak-nature peones of the stream of the place of the congo to the members of the polynesian syet belong to the "weak-nature peones of the weak-nature peones of the stream of the place of the congo to the "weak-nature peones of the stream of the place of the congo to the "weak-nature peones of the place of the congo to the "weak-nature peones of the place of the congo to the "weak-nature peones of the place of the pl

nesians yet belong to the "weak-nature peo-ples," between whom and severely trained of China and Japan, ther lies a great gulf of character and capacity. No one conversant with different races of mankind can doubt the extremes of fixed hereditary diversity in mental and moral power existing among their tribes, any more than a breeder of sheep doubts the extreme inherited difference between scrub sheep

and merinos Among men of able and cultured European races assembled in an American state the experiment of equal manhood suffrage may made to work with fair success, while the exercise of the franchise by an ill-qualified minority may have a useful educative influence upon them which somewhat compensates for their blundering and unprincipensates for their bundering and unprinci-pled voting. But in no state where a ma-jority of the people are childlesh or base-minded can free government exist on a purely democratic basis. In a democracy good government demands an electorate a majority of whom are substantially wise and good persons. Among debased populations, the more nominally democrati public, the more completely does it become the prey of dictators and oligarchies, who rmittently snatch control from each

Republicanism in Hawaii.

How has this matter of republican government been arranged in Hawaii, where admittedly a large majority of the permanent population (leaving Asiatics out of count) are unfitted for a controlling vote? Are we in the disorderly and half-barbarous condition of Central American republics, or are we fit to enter your Union as a quiet, orderly, well-governed, civilized, free state? Confessedly, we are not broadly democratic, after the usual manner of un-restricted suffrage in your northern states. We have material limitations in our suffrage. But it is these very limitations, well adapted to the character of our voting population, which enable us to maintain a genuine republican government, one that is constitutional, representative and vitalized by the healthiest and heartiest breath of American freedom. By means of a judicial modification of the suffrage, the controlling political power has been retained in the hands of the abler and more reliable civilized minority, leaving to the incompetent majority such a share of political power as they can safely exercise and such as helps to train them for more. Thus we maintain a republic of the highest class one which a republic of the highest class, one which worthily aspires to a partnership in the

glorious American Union.

It was the happy fortune of our leaders, It was the nappy fortune of our leaders, in constituting the government of the republic of Hawaii two years ago, that they did not have to create liberal institutions de novo. They were enabled to build upon old constitutional and representative foundations of government which had been gradually taking shape for half a century. Those old institutions were in practical working. They were measurably adapted to the condition and needs of the peculiar population of the country. No general political reconstruction was required. The legislature of the republic was not radically changed in structure from that of the monarchy. But slight change was made in the limitations of suffrage. Greater changes were made in a distribution between the limited powers of the sovereign. By these changes the senate became in some impor-tant respects the more powerful branch of the legislature. At the same time, the per house is elected by limited suffrage, that for the lower house being nearly un-

restricted. It should be fully understood that under the republic the natives remain endowed with all the voting privileges they ever possessed. Indeed, those privileges have been considerably enlarged from what they were under the monarchy. The old they were under the monarchy. The old ruling chiefs never dared to grant their subjects a very large share of power. The constitution granted by Kamehameha III in 1851 enabled the common people who could read and write to choose the members of the lower house. Those of the house of nobles were all appointed by the king for life. A later constitution in 1864 made the two houses sit together, so that the king's appointees, by combining with his elected partisans of the lower house, could generally outvote the opposition. Thus the system leaned much toward absolutism, and the people had liftle power. Indeed, it was not safe to injust them with much power, so weak-minded were they. Unfortunately the king and most of his nobles were themselves weak-minded, and could not be trusted to legislate beneficially.

permitting foreigners to vote without being naturalized. This practically threw the choice of the upper house into the hands of foreigners, and enabled them mainly to control legislation. This change worked fairly well, but its good results became impaired by a corrupt registration of large numbers of natives not really possessing the required income, who helped elect a bad class of nobles.

MERCHANT

Effort to Believe Many Long End

Educational Suffrage.

new queen was determined to have none of these limitations upon her sovereign power. Undertaking three years ago to overthrow liberal government and the participation of intelligent foreigners in making such a government as civilization demanded, she was herself overthrown, and the republic of Hawaii established. The principal change made in the legislature was that of separating the two houses, as in the old constitution of 1851. No material In the old constitution of 1851. No material change was made in the qualifications of voters for either house. To all natives and English-speaking foreigners there was practically universal suffrage for the lower house as before. Every voter must be able to read and write either English or Hawaiian, a provision which excludes most Asiatics from the polls. The voting qualification for senators was left unchanged at \$600 income. Strict provisions were enacted to secure careful registration of voters.

come. Strict provisions were enacted to secure careful registration of voters.

Wherein then do we materially differ from your states in being less democratic and enabling the select body of senators to overrule the popular branch of the legislature? It is admitted that no body of legislators chosen by the weak-minded native majority can be converted to control tive majority can be competent to control the government. Their position must, in some way, be rendered subordinate, or government would be wrecked. Self-preserva-tion compels us to diverge somewhat from the strict system of popular government. We make the senate the more powerful body, so that it can prevent an ill-conditioned lower house, chosen by an ignorant populace, from blocking the wheels of government. This is done mainly by divesting the legislature of absolute 'power of the purse." If the two houses cannot agree on

purse." If the two houses cannot agree on appropriations, the appropriations of the former period continue in force, and the government does not depend on having its supplies freshly voted by the legislature.

Besides this, the senate controls the choice of president. He is elected by a majority of both houses together, but always including a majority of the senate. This is not oligarchy, nor anything like it. The senate is chosen by a large constituency. They are not aristocrats. A majority of them are hard-handed workers, laboring artisans or farmers, or small tradesity of them are hard-handed workers, labor-ing artisans or farmers, or small trades-men, the best part of the common people. They are a class of men habitually inde-pendent in character, and free from the control of those corrupt bosses who form the real oligarchies in the debased popula-tions of your cities. At the same time that the senate and executive together hold sufficient control for safety, the lower sufficient control for safety, the lower house continues to exert a large measure of power, because without its concurrence there cannot only be no new legislation, but no new taxes or duties can be levied. and no new taxes or duties can be levied, and no new expenditures can be authorized differing from those of the previous biennial period. Thus the common people exert a real and large power in the state. They are not a nullity, but have a voice, and can make it heard. make it heard.

The Dominant Class.

The main reform accomplished by the re public was the elimination of the incompetent and capricious native monarch, and tent and capricious native monarch, and the lodging of controlling power in the in-telligent and capable class of the popu-lation. There is, of course, no method of selecting such class with certainty. On the whole, the most available test is that of such an amount of property or income as cannot commonly be possessed by the income of the common artisan will fairly select the civilized and industrious portion of the Hawalian public and distinguish them from the thriftless and untrained. Not having an ideal population, we cannot apply to them an ideal system of popular government. Still minors in mental development, it is necessary for themselves and for the people that some measure of guardianship should be exercised over them. Happily, there is a large and ruling elemen of our population who are eminently fitted

to exercise this power.

Our claim of fitness to enter the American Union as a free and well-ordered state is based on the above fact of our possessing such a class who naturally and easily dominate in all public affairs, and more cially that they are Americans, and give the state an American character and tone. that they are Americans, and It is true that one-third of our population are Chinese and Japanese; but they have are Chinese and Japanese; but they have no part whatever in political affairs. It is also true that one-third of the people are native Hawalians, possessing votes, al-though with little capacity for usefully exercising suffrage. But to offset this is the fact that our constitution is such that the controlling power is in the hands of the capable and intelligent class, and that a majority of that class are people of an unusually high grade of character and ability. It is the existence of so excellent a class of our population that insures able, honest and highly intelligent government. It is a class of such natural force and sense that it spentaneously leads. Its power is such that it controls the rest of the people easily

and naturally.

This leading element is mainly American Here in practical possession—a most beneficent possession—of Hawaii is a strong American colony. It is the only colony of Americans on the face of the globe, outside of your counterficient. side of your own territories. We have vin-dicated our character as Americans by establishing here a strong and free republic, in which we have educated the weak and ignorant Polynesians usefully to participate. Our government is daily growing stronger, our institutions better adjusted, our finances more sound, our civilization more finished. The truth is that the United States have never in all their history had tendered to them a territory where Amer-icanism was already so dominant or so worthily developed as it is today in Hawaii. But Hawaii's resources are but little developed. Its population is yet to fill up. We have room for 500,000 Americans, who are yet to occupy this charming group, with its sweet climate and fertile soil. The remaining 30,000 of unmixed natives will in half a century be mingled and lost in the flood of our coming white population. Our 30,000 Asiatics will have mostly returned to heir own continent, and what remain will e less observed than they are now on the Pacific coast. In half a century no in the Union will be more purely and thoroughly American than Hawaii. And there will be no section of her imperial domain of which America will be more proud or which she will count more precious than her Hawaiian state, holding her dominion over the great North Pacific ocean. KAMEHAMEHA.

AIMED AT HIS MAJESTY. Attempt to Hit King Charles of Port-

ugal With a Stone. While King Charles of Portugal was returning to the palace yesterday in Lisbon after a drive in an open carriage accompanied by an aide-de-camp, an anarchist workman threw a stone at his majesty. The missile, however, hit the aide-de-camp who jumped from the carriage and seize and held the anarchist until the latter was arrested by the police. The prisoner was removed, shouting cheers for social revolu-

Well-Known Men Dead. Dr. G. F. Magoun, ex-president of Iowa

College, who had been critically ill for some time, died at Grinnell, Iowa, yesterday. Amos Paul died yesterday at Exeter N. H., aged eighty-five years. He had been a director of the Boston and Maine railroad for about twenty-five years, had served his town in the legislature, and in 1868 was chosen as presidential elector from this state by the republicans.

A. S. Pennoyer, a brother-in-law and manager of Roland Reed, the comedian,

died of pneumonia yesterday at his home in Philadelphia. beneficially.

The partial revolution made by the whites in 1887 in some degree corrected the evil by taking from the king the appointment of the nobles and giving it to voters having an income of \$600, also by

Effort to Relieve Seamen from Many Long Endured Wrongs.

TALK WITH MR. ANDREW FURUSETH

Legislation That is to Be Asked From Congress.

BILLS UNDER CONSIDERATION

Mr. Andrew Furuseth of San Francisco, Cal., chairman of the legislative committee of the International Seamen's Union of America, has reached Washington, for the purpose of urging the passage by Congress of several bills which have been brought forward by Representative Maguire, and which have for their object the relief of American seamen from many wrongs to which they have been subjected for many years, and for the improvement generally of the merchant marine.

Mr. Furuseth was seen last evening at his hotel by a Star reporter, to whom he

ceed 10 per cent, while in 1845 it is claimed that it was 80 per cent. Some of the reasons for this are to be found in the fact that hardly any amendment has been made to the maritime laws since 1812.

Bad Scale of Food.

"The food at present provided for most American seamen is from 20 to 30 per cent less in quantity and perhaps more still in quality compared with the daily ration furnished to prisoners in Sing Sing, N. Y., or the prison at San Quentin, California.

"The amount of water, three quarts per man per day, allowed in American ships is not one-half that supplied on German ves-sels, is three-fifths of that on Danish vessels, and three-fourths of what is furnished on Italian vessels, and this represents all that is allowed for both cooking and drinking purposes.
"The scale of provisions was adopted be-

fore the art of canning was discovered, and as a result there is an utter lack of vegetables, fruit and potatoes. This causes scurvy, which, according to the last printed report of the surgeon general of the marine hospital service, was 35 for the year, while there were also 4 cases of berre berre during the same period, the latter being a dis-ease which is but little removed from lep-"This is an alarming state of affairs

to exist in a merchant marine doing but 812 per cent of the carrying trade of the world, while the English merchant marine, which does 67½ per cent of similar traffic, had but 60 cases of scurvy during the year above referred to, while there were no cases whatever of berre berre.

"In European countries all legal ques-

tions arising in reference to seamen's wages, etc., are dealt with by summary procedure—the courts taking cognizance of the fact that seamen cannot continue ashore, while wages, amounting to \$25 or \$30, are subject to the same tedious delays that accompany a suit for the recovery of \$1,000,000 or more. "This causes cases to be left undecided or untried after being entered in the court, because, as before said, the seamen being unable to continue ashore, ar when the suit is called for trial.

"But there are other abuses for which the aid of Congress is also entreated, and which have continued for so long that some persons have expressed the fear that no remedy can be found for them.

Brutality to Seamen.

"Considerations not only of humanity, but of business expediency, as evidenced by the growing scarcity of seamen, demand public attention to the cause and cure of brutality to seamen. Since the horrors of the ships Sunrise, Gatherer and Governor Robie startled the country it has been commonly preached, and as commonly accepted that brutality to seamen has ceased, er at least decreased to an immaterial and unavoidable incident of scafaring life, and that the good name of the American ship has been redeemed. So far as the public are concerned, this is a natural error, arising from ignorance of the facts, and it may be said in passing that it is only one instance of the traditionary beliefs in which every feature of the American merchant marine is obscured. Public ignorance is at once the cause and perpetuation of brutality to seamen.

"The state of affairs prevailing aboard American ships is incompatible with the conception of justice which prevail among men ashore. The cause of cruelty to seamen lies in the mistaken idea of econo not be said that any good comes of the system, nor is it conceivable that acts of cruelty are perpetrated wantonly, so far as the ship owner is concerned. The system originated and is maintained upon the heory that brutal ships' officers can by threats and violence compel a small crew to do the work of the larger number of men required under a just system. Of course, the ship owners and others connected with shipping deny that they countenance cruelty to seamen. But their acts prove their inclusives.

"It is frequently said in justification of the existing state of affairs that the low caliber of the seamen of today—their lazi-ness and incapacity—makes harsh treat-ment necessary. Admitting, for the sake of argument, that the seaman's incapacity justifies illtreatment, upon the grounds of expediency, it is nevertheless a fact that incapacity is itself an effect for which there can be no justification.

"It will be readily understood that under the regime of brutality, self-respecting seamen of ability, irrespective of nationality will refuse to go to sea. Hence American ships have been compelled to put up with inferior crews, and brutality, which is really the cause of that condition, has come to be regarded in the light of a necessary effect of it. Moreover, I hold that even in capacity of the worst kind neither justifies

or necessitates cruelty.
"An important point in this connection is the relation of the merchant service to the navy. The merchant service is the natural and, in fact, the only capable recruiting ground of the navy. In time of peace, under the United States system of voluntary en-listment, the navy depends directly upon the merchant service for the larger part of its personnel. In time of war the importance of this relation would be immeasurably increased. The difficulty already experienced of securing the number of men necessary to put the new warships into commission is put the new warships into commission is notoriously a matter of grave public con-cern. Many remedies, or, rather, expedients, are suggested, but with little promise of suc-cess. The root of the trouble is in the de-preciated state of the merchant marine personnel, inasmuch as it is the source of sup-plies, and the remedy must deal with that first cause first. I believe that with fair living conditions aboard American ships, American boys and young men will go to sea in the future, as in the past, in numbers suf-

ficient for the needs or desires of the coun-"Now, as to the remedy. First, I would

say that I am well aware of the necessity of discipline on shipboard. I believe that the ship master should be vested with all necessary authority to conserve order and command obedience. But I also believe that the law which invests the ship master with au-thority should likewise hold him to strict accountability for his exercise of it. Authority without responsibility begets despot-ism, and particularly so in the case of men whose physical, rather than their moral

or mental faculties, are the qualifications for authority. The wholesome influences of respect for ability and justice of ships' offi-cers—the influence of discipline—have been subverted by the dangerous influences of does not propose anything in any degrees inimical to discipline, but to conserve dis-cipline in its most efficient sense by abolishing despotism.
"Considering that the cause of brutality

considering that the cause of brutanty to seamen lies in the ship owners' theory of economy in the management of ships, we have shaped the proposed reform upon the same theory. Since monetary motives are the only concelvable cause of the present state of affairs, the reform must be based upon the same principle. In other woods. state of affairs, the reform must be based upon the same principle. In other words, we propose to make it unprofitable for ship owners to countenance cruelty to seamen.

"We, therefore, have indorsed the bill introduced by Mr. Maguige, which provides That any master or mate, or other officer of a vessel of the United States, who directs or superintends the labor of seamen, who shall unnecessarily place or order any seaman into a position of danger to life or limb, or commit an assault or battery upon a

or commit an assault or battery upon a seaman, shall, upon conviction, be fined not less than \$100, nor more than \$500, or be imprisoned for not less than three months, nor more than one year. Any punishment which may be inflicted upon the master, mate or other officer of such vessel will not exempt the company of the company o such vessel from liability for damages for injuries sustained by such seaman, and all vessels are liable in damages for an assault or battery committed by any officer upon a

Employers' Liability. "Mr. Maguire's bill is a form of employer's

liability act, and is absolutely necessary under the circumstances. At present the ship owner evades punishment for the brutality of ships' officers on the ground that these acts are done without his knowledge or consent. But as the ship master is really the representative of the ship owner, who is the prime cause of existing conditions, it is deemed equitable that the latter should be held responsible for the acts of the ship

"We believe that if the ship owner mulcted for the acts of his officers, he will find that the interests of economy lie in the future careful selection of officers. This seems, in view of the futility of present methods, to be the only practical way of dealing with the question. The result will be to place the premium upon good officership instead of as now, upon the brutal be to place the premium upon good officer-ship instead of, as now, upon the brutal bully. It will improve the tone of ships' crews throughout by removing the chief obstacle to the shipment of respectable men and boys, and redound to the advantage, economical and otherwise, of the entire maritine commerce.

"Another bill introduced by the leading

"Another bill introduced by Judge Maguire deals with the surveys of vessels. In England, Germany and Italy a certain portion of the crew, exclusive of the efficers, may demand a survey of the vessel's hull, tackle, apparel or furniture, to determine her seaworthiness, while in the coastwise or lake trade of our country. lake trade of our country no survey can be compelled; the vessel may continue to sail until she sinks, if such be the desire of the

"Another reason why the American boys "Another reason why the American boys are avoiding the merchant marine is to be found in the fact that while flogging has been legally abolished, bodily violence and abuse are extremely common, and while in Germany or Italy the ship owner is made responsible for the action of the captain or other officers of the vessel by payment of damages of such percentage and while the common of the captain or other officers of the vessel by payment of damages of such persons as may be abused on the vessel, the American owner is ab-solutely free from such responsibility, and the result of that has been many disasters, as have been shown by the records of the courts in the seacoast cities.

The seamen throughout the country are

taking steps to indorse this matter row be-fere Congress, and Representative Payne of New York, as chairman of the commit-tee on merchant marine and fisheries, has charge of the subject. Petitions are also being circulated in the different seaport cities favoring the project, which has the indorsement of seamen's missio men and humanitarians generally.

PACIFIC COAST LAND.

What Gen. Duffield Says of the Alass kan Boundary. Gen. Duffield, superintendent of the coast

and geodetic survey, discredits the report from London that the United States has no title to 3,000,000 acres on the Pacific coast opposite Prince of Wales Island, and that Clarence strait, and not Portland inlet, is the correct boundary between Alaska and British Columbia;

"In the first place," says Gen. Duffleld, "the language of both the Anglo-Russian treaty and the American-Russian treaty are identical as far as boundaries are concerned. These treaties prescribe that the starting point shall be the most southerly point of Prince of Wales Island, and that the line shall then proceed north through Portland canal until it reaches the fifty-sixth parallel of latitude.

"If there had been a continuous chain of mountains within ten marine leagues of the coast and parallel with it the line."

of the coast and parallel with it, the line shall follow the crest of that range. there be no such continuous crest, the line shall be kept at a distance of ten marine leagues from the coast until it intersects the forty-first meridian and follow that meridian to the Arctic ocean.
"With this description of the treaties, I don't see how it is possible that there should be any differences between the two governments. Moreover, Portland canal is clearly designated on the charts made by Capt. Van Couver, of the royal navy, which were in existence when the treaty

between Russia and England was entered

into, so that there can be no doubt where

Portland canal is." Terrific Pacific Hurricane.

The ship Louis Walsh from Callao has arrived at Port Townsend, Wash., with the news that the British ship Indian Empire, coal laden, from Newcastle for Coquimbo, put into Callao dismasted. On the voyage across the Pacific the ship ran into a terrible hurrican and shipped heavy seas, smashing in the rail and aft house and breaking the masts like reeds. One man was killed. For days the vessel drifted about helplessly and finally made Callao, where she will be condemned and sold, One or two other vessels arrived in port about the same time with their topmasts gone.

Naval Orders.

Ensign H. C. Decker has been detached from the Washington navy yard and ordered to the Indiana, relieving Ensign Joseph Strauss, who is ordered to Washington. Capt. Nicol Ludlow is detailed to duty as a member of the steel inspection board; Lieut. W. F. Halsey, ordered to the New York; Lieut. L. Helme, ordered to the Moadnock; Ensign J. R. Edie, detached from the Washington navy yard and ordered to the hydrographic office; Lieut. F. H. Holmes detached from the Baltimore and ordered to the Philadelphia. Lieut. J. N. Roper, detached from the New York and ordered to

An Indian With Many Descendants. News has been received of the death of Maccmber, a leading Indian of the Caughnawaga reservation, near Saranac Lake, N. Y. He was 103 years old and left considerable wealth. The old man had been married three times. His first wife bore him six children; by the second he had fifteen and by the third the same number. He had over 1,000 grandchildreh, great-grandchildren and great-great-grandchildren.

A Hawk With a Good Appetite. From the Greensburg (Ky.) Record.

A few days since James Morrison, Theodore and Luther Squires, while gathering shocked corn, witnessed a wonderful spectacle. There were rats in the corn, and a dog caught four, while a small hawk near by flew down and caught twelve rats and immediately proceeded to devour them. The men left the field, and, on looking back, discovered the hawk busy at work catching more rats.